



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

---

## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

---

### PENNSYLVANIA.

#### **Morbidity Reports—Scabies—Impetigo Contagiosa.** (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 3, 1913.)

Fifth. All physicians practicing within the limits of the State shall make an immediate report of each and every case of scabies and impetigo contagiosa.

#### **Common Drinking Cups—Common Towels—Barber's Brushes—Eating Utensils.** (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 3, 1913.)

First. Those responsible for establishing or conducting any public drinking place in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are hereby forbidden to furnish or permit others to furnish or keep any common drinking vessel for common use at any such drinking place provided this rule and regulation shall not preclude the use of vessels which are cleansed by washing in boiling water or are disinfected or destroyed after individual use. Public places within the meaning of this regulation shall include common carriers, private, public, parochial or Sunday schools, industries, factories, theaters, shops, offices, hotels, etc.

Second. No person, persons or corporation within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall furnish for public use any towel unless such towel be laundered or discarded after each individual use.

Third. Barbers are hereby forbidden to use a common brush for brushing the eyes of their patrons unless such brush be disinfected after each individual use.

Fourth. Proprietors or persons in charge of public eating places are hereby forbidden to use drinking vessels, dishes, spoons, knives, forks, finger bowls and other eating utensils which have not been thoroughly cleansed after each individual use.

#### **Statistics of Diseases, Births, Marriages, and Deaths—To be Compiled by the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics.** (Act 404, July 16, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all statistics of births, marriages, deaths, diseases; of practitioners of medicine and surgery; midwives, nurses, and undertakers; and all persons whose occupations is deemed to be of importance in obtaining complete registration of births, deaths, marriages, and diseases, or other vital statistics, now compiled by the department of health, or required by any subsequent law or laws to be so obtained, collected, compiled, and preserved, shall be obtained, collected, compiled, and preserved by and in the central bureau of vital statistics, created by the said act, approved May 1, A. D. 1905 (Pamphlet Laws, 330), to be maintained as a bureau of the department of health, under the general supervision of the commissioner of health and the immediate direction of the State registrar of vital statistics appointed by the said commissioner of health, under existing laws.